

***README file for “The Righteous And Reasonable Ambition To Become A
Landholder”: Land And Racial Inequality In The Postbellum South***

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I. Version Information

Data and do-files were created in Stata 14. All provided output was produced using Stata 14.

II. Summary of Associated Files

File	Associated Do-File	Cherokee Data		Southern Data	
		Source	Collected By	Source	Collected By
1880_Data	1880_Tables	1880 Cherokee Census	Miller	1880 U.S. Census Population and Agricultural Schedules	Ransom and Sutch
1900_Data	1900_Tables	1900 United States Census	Miller and IPUMS	1900 United States Census	IPUMS
Intergen	Intergen_Tables	1880 Cherokee Census and 1900 United States Census	Miller	---	

III. Description of Data and Collection Procedures

Three data files are required to recreate the tables in this paper. The first file, 1880_Data, contains cross sectional data on the Cherokee Nation and the South in 1880. When used with the 1880_Tables do-file, the cross sectional 1880 analysis can be replicated. The second, 1900_Data, contains cross sectional data on the Cherokee Nation and the South in 1900. Its associated do-file, 1900_Tables, will recreate the 1900 cross

sectional analysis. The final file, Intergen, can be used with the do-file Intergen_Tables to recreate the intergenerational analysis.

The main paper provides basic information on the data and its contents. In Miller (2015), I provided a detailed description of the underlying data and collection procedures. Below, I provide a summary overview of the data that draws from Miller (2015).

The Cherokee data in this paper were drawn from three separate sources: the 1880 Cherokee Census, the Freedmen Roll of the Cherokee Dawes Cards, and the 1900 United States Census. I collected a 60 percent sample of the 1880 Cherokee Census. This was the first census with comprehensive information about former slaves in the Cherokee Nation.¹ The sample contains 11,899 people. Of these, 1,784 are freedmen or their children.² To locate the freedmen and their descendants in the 1900 U.S. Census, I took advantage of auxiliary information recorded on the original census manuscripts between 1899 and 1907. A Federal commission was charged with locating every person in the 1880 Cherokee Census. Once a person was found, the Commission recorded information about the person and his or her family members on a separate card and noted the card's number next to the person's name on the original 1880 census manuscripts. If a person had died in the intervening time period, this information was also noted on the census. I utilized this supplementary information to search for 932 living Cherokee freedmen in the 1900 United States Census. 84 percent were found and information about all members of their households was digitized.

The completed sample includes 11,899 people from the 1880 Cherokee Census and 2,664 from the 1900 U.S. Census. It provides detailed, multigenerational information on formerly enslaved citizens of the Cherokee Nation.³

The 1880 Cherokee Census was collected by the Cherokee Nation's government. On December 3, 1879, the Cherokee National Council authorized, "An Act for taking a census of the Cherokee Nation, in the year 1880."⁴⁵ The census' purpose was to,

Make an authentic schedule or enumeration of the owners of the Cherokee country embraced in the Patent from the United States Government. The persons so to be enrolled constitute the "*Cherokee People*" and the owners of the Cherokee soil, and none others.⁶

¹ Because the Cherokee Nation's citizens were considered "Indians not taxed," they were not included in U.S. censuses during this time period. There was an earlier census in the Cherokee Nation that collected limited information on the freedmen, but it did not contain the breadth of information available in the 1880 Census and may have omitted a large share of freedmen (Littlefield, 1978).

² The term freedmen will refer to both men and women who had previously been enslaved.

³ The Dawes Cards also provide the name of a person's slave owner. While I do not utilize this information here, I have elsewhere. See Miller (2018).

⁴ Complete text of the Act appears in the *Cherokee Advocate*, 28 January 1880.

⁵ This Act was intended to comply with Article III, Section 3 of the Constitution of the Cherokee Nation, which called for a census to be taken every 10 years.

⁶ *Cherokee Advocate*, 25 May 1881.

This portion of the Act highlights two key differences between the 1880 Cherokee Census and a standard United States census. First, to be one of the “*Cherokee People*,” that is, a citizen of the Cherokee Nation, a person had to be included on the census rolls. Second, only citizens of the Cherokee Nation—“and none others”—were entitled to own land in the Nation. Together, these two provisions provided a very concrete incentive for all citizens to be listed in the census: if they were not, they would be unable to claim land within the Cherokee Nation.

The act specified that two enumerators were to be appointed for each of the Nation’s nine districts (the Cherokee Nation’s equivalent to a state or county). They were tasked with taking the census between March 1, 1880 and May 1, 1880 and were required to make “full and complete returns of all persons residing or sojourning in their district,” including their “chief productions of agriculture, including number of horses, cattle, hogs, sheep, etc., during the year ending in May 1st 1880.”

Although most of the instructions for and information collected in the census were typical for their time period, some aspects deserve additional attention. The census enumerators divided people into different categories and created a separate schedule for each category. I have drawn my sample from the first schedule of the census, which included population and agricultural information for all citizens of the Cherokee Nation with the exception of orphans under sixteen, who were enumerated on a separate schedule. The remaining schedules listed non-citizens of the nation who were present at the time of the census. If an individual was inadvertently excluded from the census, he or she could present a statement declaring citizenship to Principal Chief Dennis Bushyhead, who then submitted a list of additional citizens to the National Council for inclusion on the official roles.

While the census recorded information that was typically found on the population and agricultural schedules of the United States’ Censuses, it was unique in that both population and agricultural information were recorded on the same schedule. This provides an advantage over U.S. Census information. When linking population and agricultural schedules, the match rate is inevitably lower than 100 percent. If the reasons that a match cannot be made are non-random, selection bias can be introduced into the data. This type of selection bias is not present in the Cherokee data.

I collected a 60 percent sample of the Census by copying alternating pages of the microfilmed handwritten census manuscripts. The microfilms are available from the National Archives and Records Administration (NARA), microfilm 7RA07, roll 4. A limited number of census pages that were damaged beyond legibility were not included. There were two exceptions to this sampling rule. I included every page with a citizen listed as “col,” an abbreviation for colored, because the primary goal in collecting this sample was to gather data on the Cherokee freedman. I also sampled the entirety of the Canadian district—the heart of the Cherokee cotton agriculture, its inclusion allows for more precise examination of cotton agriculture in the Cherokee Nation. All information for the copied census pages was entered into a machine-readable format. The census data was recorded exactly as it appeared on the original manuscripts.

To verify that the sample is representative of the Cherokee Nation as a whole, I compared it to the official, aggregate statistics of the 1880 Cherokee Census that were submitted to the U.S. Senate. Overall, the sample is remarkably similar to the nations as whole—with the exception of the oversampling of freedmen. 192 freedmen, or just under 10 percent of the total black population of the Cherokee Nation, are not included in the sample. Some of these freedmen may have been listed on damaged census pages, while others I may have simply missed while looking. Both reasons likely to be random, and, hence, should not influence the representativeness of the sample.

The completeness of the 1880 Cherokee Census allowed it to be used by the U.S. government for compiling a roll of all Cherokee citizens. The 1898 *An Act for the Protection of the People of Indian Territory* extended the 1887 *General Allotment Act* to the Five Tribes of the Indian Territory. Known as the Dawes Act, this earlier law called for assigning individual citizens of Indian tribes allotments of land in severalty and opening the remaining land to white settlement. The Act required the construction of final citizenship rolls that were, “descriptive of the persons thereon, so that they may be thereby identified.”⁷ A Federal commission was assembled to travel throughout the Indian Territory, advertising its presence to potential tribal enrollees. Applicants were required to physically appear before the Commission and were questioned on tribal affiliation. If they failed to appear, they were not eligible for inclusion on the Dawes Roll and could not receive allotments of land (NARA 2013). Because people in the Cherokee Nation already had individual claims to land, they were required to register in order to keep their land. They could also be punished for a failure to apply. The United States Court in Indian Territory was empowered by Section 21 of the Curtis Act to, “enforce obedience of all others concerned, so far as the same may be necessary, to enable said commission to make rolls as herein required, and to punish anyone who may in any manner or by any means obstruct said work.”⁸

The Commission’s interviews were transcribed. Clerks entered basic demographic and family information on a separate card, generally referred to as a Dawes Card. Freedmen applicants provided the names of their slave owners, their mother’s slave owners, and their father’s slave owners. The Commissioners used previous tribal rolls of citizenship and tribal law as a basis for inclusion on the Dawes Rolls. The primary roll used for the Cherokee Nation was the 1880 Census. People too young to have appeared in this Census were required to prove that their parents, grandparents, etc., were present. Interview transcripts indicate that 1880 Census was brought to enrollment hearings. Clerks would immediately check for a person’s presence and then note their findings both in the interview transcriptions and on the Dawes Cards. If the person’s name had changed since their enumeration on 1880 Census, the card would include the name as listed in the Census. Dawes Cards numbers were written directly next to each person’s name in the 1880 Census. Furthermore, the 1880 Census also provided a listing of all people who should be registered. If someone was in the Census but had not yet appeared before the Commission, the Commissioners attempted to locate that individuals or

⁷ Section 21, “An Act for the Protection of the People of Indian Territory” in Kappler (1904).

⁸ The Federal Government was serious about this provision. In 1901, Ninety-seven Creek Indians were arrested for their anti-allotment activities (Carter 1999, 56).

determine if they had died. If someone had died, clerks would either write or stamp “DEAD” next to the name. The commissioners also divided applicants by strength of citizenship claim. Most were either directly approved for citizenship or rejected. The remaining were classified as “doubtful” and required to provide additional documentation for their cases. (NARA 2013)

The previous tribal enrollment of each person was confirmed with the year of enrollment; the county, district or town in which he lived when enrolled; and his location on the roll (“No.”) on the lower right corner of the card’s front. Of the 1,784 freedmen in my sample of the 1880 Census, only 12 were not located by the Dawes Commission. 579 were confirmed to have died. 128 people had card numbers that were illegible or were classified as “doubtful” Cherokee citizens and had their information recorded on a different list. The remaining 1,065 Cherokee freedmen all have Dawes Card information available on NARA microfilm series M1186, rolls 23 through 27.

The linking procedure had four basic steps. First, the 1880 Census provided the card number for each Cherokee freedmen. Second, microfilm versions of the cards were located and copied. These cards provided the name and family members of the person in 1900. Third, this information was used to find the individual in the database index of the 1900 Census available at www.ancestry.com. Fourth, when the person was located in the 1900 Census, all census and Dawes card information for the person and each household member in the 1900 Census was recorded. Information from the 1900 Census is listed in Table 3. The linked sample currently includes 789 freedmen from the 1880 Cherokee Census, 2,664 total individuals, and 470 households.

1,065 individuals had census card information. Census searches occurred for 932 of these people.⁹ 788 were located, giving a successful linkage rate of 84 percent. Of those found, 359 were men, and 394 were women. The linkage rate was nearly identical for men and women, 84 percent and 82 percent, respectively, suggesting that the linked census sample is not biased with respect to gender.¹⁰

IV. References

- Carter, Kent. 1999. *The Dawes Commission and the Allotment of the Five Civilized Tribes, 1893-1924*. Ancestry.com.
- Kappler, Charles J. 1904. “INDIAN AFFAIRS: LAWS AND TREATIES.” In *Vol. II, Treaties*. Washington: Government Printing Office.
- Miller, M. 2015. “Dawes Cards and Indian Census Data.” *Historical Methods* 48 (4). doi:10.1080/01615440.2015.1013656.
- Miller, Melinda C. 2018. “Destroyed by Slavery? Slavery and African American Family Formation Following Emancipation.” *Demography* 55 (5): 1587–1609.

⁹ 133 people’s Dawes Card information was unavailable during repeated archive visits because the microfilm roll was on loan and not returned.

¹⁰ There were 35 people for whom census card information was available who had missing or illegible sex information in the 1880 Census. All of these people were found. According to the 1900 census data, 14 were men, 14 were women, and 7 remained of unknown gender.

Intergen

variable name	storage type	display format	value label	variable label
cohort3	float	%9.0g		1 if in 1900 HH and age <18
age	float	%9.0g		Age 1900
q1	float	%9.0g		1 if in 1880 HH Income quartile, lowest
q2	float	%9.0g		1 if in 1880 Income quartile, 2
q3	float	%9.0g		1 if in 1880 Income quartile, 3
q4	float	%9.0g		1 if in 1880 HH Income quartile, highest
headq1	float	%9.0g		1 if head of HH was in 1880 HH Income
quartile, lowest as a child				
headq2	float	%9.0g		1 if head of HH was in 1880 HH Income
quartile, 2 as a child				
headq3	float	%9.0g		1 if head of HH was in 1880 HH Income
quartile, 3 as a child				
headq4	float	%9.0g		1 if head of HH was in 1880 HH Income
quartile, highest as a child				
cohort2	float	%9.0g		1 if in 1880 Cherokee Census and age<18 in 1880
a_Family_Grou~D	float	%9.0g		Family Group Number in 1880 Census
male1900	float	%9.0g		1 if male in 1900 census
lit1900	float	%9.0g		1 if literate in 1900 census
age2	float	%9.0g		age*age in 1900 census
headlit1900	float	%9.0g		1 if head of person's HH literate in 1900
headlit1880	float	%9.0g		1 if head of person's 1880 HH was literate

VI. Stata Output

```
//This file contains the commands for 1880 Tables. It is meant to be used with "1880 Data"
```

```
.
.
. #delimit;
delimitter now ;
. //Table v
>
>
>
> /*col 1: all farmers acreage
> */
>
> reg lnimpacre black cherokee_nation cherokee_freedmen age age2 literate
_Isoil_type_2- _Isoil_type_28 [pweight=weight] , robust ;
(sum of wgt is 6.0205e+05)
note: _Isoil_type_9 omitted because of collinearity
note: _Isoil_type_26 omitted because of collinearity
```

```
Linear regression                Number of obs =      7,892
                                F(23, 7868)      =      38.12
                                Prob > F          =      0.0000
                                R-squared          =      0.1350
                                Root MSE       =      .83909
```

```
-----
-----
```

	lnimpacre	Coef.	Robust Std. Err.	t	P> t	[95% Conf. Interval]
	black	-.4136604	.0346499	-11.94	0.000	-.4815833 - .3457375
	cherokee_nation	.0124637	.0982978	0.13	0.899	-.180226 .2051534
	cherokee_freedmen	.3102477	.0941369	3.30	0.001	.1257144 .4947811
	age	.0474704	.0059315	8.00	0.000	.0358431 .0590977
	age2	-.00042	.0000662	-6.34	0.000	-.0005498 -.0002902
	literate	.2217121	.0336843	6.58	0.000	.1556819 .2877423
	_Isoil_type_2	.074137	.084267	0.88	0.379	-.0910487 .2393226
	_Isoil_type_3	-.2141045	.0707824	-3.02	0.002	-.3528568 -.0753521
	_Isoil_type_4	.0090406	.0694637	0.13	0.896	-.1271268 .1452079
	_Isoil_type_5	-.0236584	.0884003	-0.27	0.789	-.1969465 .1496297
	_Isoil_type_8	-.0681487	.0614106	-1.11	0.267	-.1885299 .0522325
	_Isoil_type_9	0 (omitted)				
	_Isoil_type_12	.2447829	.0705795	3.47	0.001	.1064284 .3831373
	_Isoil_type_13	-.5737497	.0928962	-6.18	0.000	-.7558509 -.3916485
	_Isoil_type_16	.0640747	.0600592	1.07	0.286	-.0536573 .1818066
	_Isoil_type_17	.2594975	.0568653	4.56	0.000	.1480264 .3709687
	_Isoil_type_18	.2810443	.0730994	3.84	0.000	.1377501 .4243385
	_Isoil_type_19	.6215175	.1952698	3.18	0.001	.2387368 1.004298

```
-----
-----
```



```

      _Isoil_type_8 | .2910532 .0646919  4.50  0.000  .1642392
.4178672
      _Isoil_type_9 | -.2443507 .0755526  -3.23  0.001  -.3924548 -
.0962466
      _Isoil_type_12 | .6378695 .0685936  9.30  0.000  .503407
.772332
      _Isoil_type_13 | .1060105 .0522108  2.03  0.042  .0036628
.2083583
      _Isoil_type_16 | .75828 .0665752  11.39  0.000  .6277741
.888786
      _Isoil_type_17 | .544048 .0662957  8.21  0.000  .41409
.6740059
      _Isoil_type_18 | .6335744 .0721034  8.79  0.000  .4922317
.7749172
      _Isoil_type_19 | .9943653 .1536561  6.47  0.000  .6931567
1.295574
      _Isoil_type_20 | .6177737 .0761997  8.11  0.000  .468401
.7671464
      _Isoil_type_22 |          0 (omitted)
      _Isoil_type_23 | .1827275 .0645028  2.83  0.005  .056284
.309171
      _Isoil_type_24 | .6481688 .1060738  6.11  0.000  .4402347
.8561029
      _Isoil_type_26 |          0 (omitted)
      _Isoil_type_27 | 1.155715 .090724  12.74  0.000  .9778709
1.333559
      _Isoil_type_28 | .1567744 .0878584  1.78  0.074  -.0154524
.3290012
      lnimpacre | .5754649 .0176489  32.61  0.000  .5408683
.6100616
      _cons | 1.389464 .1515755  9.17  0.000  1.092334
1.686594

```


```

. outreg2 using tabv.doc, addstat(Adj. R-squared, e(r2_a), Prob > F, e(F))
bdec(3) tdec(3) rdec(3) adec(3) append bracket;
tabv.doc
dir : seeout

```

```

. //col 4: owners livestock
> reg ln_LV black cherokee_nation cherokee_freedmen age age2 literate
_Isoil_type_2- _Isoil_type_28 lnimpacre
> if own==1 [pweight=weight] , robust ;
(sum of wgt is 3.4905e+05)
note: _Isoil_type_22 omitted because of collinearity
note: _Isoil_type_26 omitted because of collinearity

```

```

Linear regression                                     Number of obs      =       5,078
                                                         F(24, 5053)        =       75.41
                                                         Prob > F            =       0.0000
                                                         R-squared           =       0.4529
                                                         Root MSE           =       .74447

```


```

               |
               | ln_LV |
               |-----|-----|-----|-----|
Interval]   | Coef.  Robust Std. Err.  t    P>|t|  [95% Conf.
               |-----|-----|-----|-----|
               |-----|-----|-----|-----|
               |
      black | -.312266 .0595864  -5.24  0.000  -.4290811 -
.1954509
      cherokee_nation | 1.223068 .0724  16.89  0.000  1.081133
1.365003
      cherokee_freedmen | .512175 .0912349  5.61  0.000  .3333149
.691035
      age | .0348348 .0073304  4.75  0.000  .0204641
.0492056
      age2 | -.000322 .0000778  -4.14  0.000  -.0004746 -
.0001695

```

```

.2581413        literate |      .1652925      .0473614      3.49      0.000      .0724436
       _Isoil_type_2 |      .3491898      .0859041      4.06      0.000      .1807805
.5175992       _Isoil_type_3 |      .2471341      .0824381      3.00      0.003      .0855197
.4087484       _Isoil_type_4 |      .3601351      .0718452      5.01      0.000      .2192874
.5009827       _Isoil_type_5 |      1.127738      .1177858      9.57      0.000      .8968265
1.358649       _Isoil_type_8 |      .2185162      .0697115      3.13      0.002      .0818514
.3551811       _Isoil_type_9 |     -.2443383      .0737799     -3.31      0.001     -.3889789  -
.0996978       _Isoil_type_12 |      .6540246      .074982      8.72      0.000      .5070275
.8010218       _Isoil_type_13 |      .0779024      .0521413      1.49      0.135     -.0243173
.180122       _Isoil_type_16 |      .7242322      .0751349      9.64      0.000      .5769352
.8715292       _Isoil_type_17 |      .6089882      .0784419      7.76      0.000      .4552082
.7627683       _Isoil_type_18 |      .5831748      .0774437      7.53      0.000      .4313515
.734998       _Isoil_type_19 |      1.025496      .168557      6.08      0.000      .6950511
1.355941       _Isoil_type_20 |      .5767303      .0829952      6.95      0.000      .4140237
.7394368       _Isoil_type_22 |              0      (omitted)
.2695229       _Isoil_type_23 |      .1339318      .0691638      1.94      0.053     -.0016592
.9128911       _Isoil_type_24 |      .6811506      .1182088      5.76      0.000      .4494102
       _Isoil_type_26 |              0      (omitted)
1.473905       _Isoil_type_27 |      1.228422      .1252189      9.81      0.000      .9829385
.3090876       _Isoil_type_28 |      .118632      .0971497      1.22      0.222     -.0718236
.5736907     lnimpacre |      .5322939      .0211161     25.21      0.000      .4908972
2.17863      _cons |      1.81841      .183745      9.90      0.000      1.45819

```

```

-----
.  outreg2 using tabv.doc, addstat(Adj. R-squared, e(r2_a), Prob > F, e(F))
bdec(3) tdec(3) rdec(3) adec(3)  append bracket;
tabv.doc
dir : seeout

```

```

. //col 5: all farmers crop income
> reg ln_cv black cherokee_nation cherokee_freedmen  age age2 literate
_Isoil_type_2- _Isoil_type_28 lnimpacre
> [pweight=weight], robust ;
(sum of wgt is  5.7206e+05)
note: _Isoil_type_22 omitted because of collinearity
note: _Isoil_type_26 omitted because of collinearity

```

```

Linear regression                               Number of obs   =      7,321
                                                F(24, 7296)     =      205.82
                                                Prob > F        =      0.0000
                                                R-squared      =      0.5084
                                                Root MSE     =      .69302

```

```

-----
-----
Interval]  ln_cv |      Coef.      Robust      t      P>|t|      [95% Conf.
             |      Std. Err.

```



```
> reg ln_TI black cherokee_nation cherokee_freedmen age age2 literate
_Isoil_type_2- _Isoil_type_28 lnimpacre
> [pweight=weight] , robust;
(sum of wgt is 5.9890e+05)
note: _Isoil_type_22 omitted because of collinearity
note: _Isoil_type_26 omitted because of collinearity
```

```
Linear regression                                Number of obs    =    7,823
                                                F(24, 7798)      =    251.49
                                                Prob > F          =    0.0000
                                                R-squared         =    0.5518
                                                Root MSE         =    .6531
```

```
-----
-----
Interval] ln_TI |          Coef.   Robust          t    P>|t|    [95% Conf.
              |          Std. Err.                     |-----+-----|
-----+-----|-----+-----|
black |    -.2319441   .0359125   -6.46  0.000   -.3023422   -
.1615459
cherokee_nation |    1.264371   .0564256   22.41  0.000    1.153762
1.37498
cherokee_freedmen |    .458131   .0613601    7.47  0.000    .3378488
.5784132
age |    .0342389   .0048205    7.10  0.000    .0247893
.0436884
age2 |   -.0003364   .0000522   -6.44  0.000   -.0004387   -
.0002341
literate |    .0887559   .0346387    2.56  0.010    .0208548
.1566571
_Isoil_type_2 |    .1218757   .0649144    1.88  0.060   -.005374
.2491253
_Isoil_type_3 |    .1012445   .0614993    1.65  0.100   -.0193105
.2217996
_Isoil_type_4 |    .0803849   .0592573    1.36  0.175   -.0357753
.1965452
_Isoil_type_5 |    .3337626   .0815538    4.09  0.000    .1738952
.4936301
_Isoil_type_8 |    .2869085   .0543838    5.28  0.000    .1803016
.3935154
_Isoil_type_9 |   -.2660249   .0622401   -4.27  0.000   -.3880322   -
.1440176
_Isoil_type_12 |    .4514085   .0575502    7.84  0.000    .3385948
.5642223
_Isoil_type_13 |   -.3898969   .0407326   -9.57  0.000   -.4697438   -
.31005
_Isoil_type_16 |    .4494511   .0574848    7.82  0.000    .3367654
.5621369
_Isoil_type_17 |    .2286303   .0554186    4.13  0.000    .1199949
.3372657
_Isoil_type_18 |    .3467738   .0636883    5.44  0.000    .2219278
.4716199
_Isoil_type_19 |   -.0533257   .1457498   -0.37  0.714   -.3390344
.232383
_Isoil_type_20 |    .5183887   .0648344    8.00  0.000    .3912958
.6454816
_Isoil_type_22 |                0 (omitted)
_Isoil_type_23 |    .1333702   .0545209    2.45  0.014    .0264946
.2402457
_Isoil_type_24 |    .3050492   .0775168    3.94  0.000    .1530955
.457003
_Isoil_type_26 |                0 (omitted)
_Isoil_type_27 |    1.227851   .06995    17.55  0.000    1.09073
1.364972
_Isoil_type_28 |    .0400321   .06877    0.58  0.561   -.0947755
.1748397
lnimpacre |    .6942667   .0147119   47.19  0.000    .6654275
.7231059
_cons |    2.517278   .1283581   19.61  0.000    2.265661
2.768894
```



```
-----+-----  
obs. P | .2264228  
pred. P | .1854352 (at x-bar)  
-----
```

(*) dF/dx is for discrete change of dummy variable from 0 to 1
z and $P>|z|$ correspond to the test of the underlying coefficient being 0

```
. outreg2 using tabvii.doc, addstat(Pseudo R2, e(r2_p)) bdec(3) tdec(3) rdec(3)  
adec(3) append bracket;  
tabvii.doc  
dir : seeout
```

```
.  
end of do-file
```


Probit regression, reporting marginal effects

Number of obs = 15669
 wald chi2(7) = 3270.12
 Prob > chi2 = 0.0000
 Pseudo R2 = 0.1652

Log pseudolikelihood = -9062.1667

own	dF/dx	Robust Std. Err.	z	P> z	x-bar	[95% C.I.]
black*	-.313969	.0095693	-29.98	0.000	.311766	-.332724 -.295214
CherNat*	.4039357	.0165462	15.29	0.000	.001931	.371506 .436366
cherfr*	.2450247	.0437951	4.95	0.000	.000193	.159188 .330862
age	.0289256	.0020083	14.40	0.000	42.8513	.024989 .032862
age2	-.0001863	.0000213	-8.74	0.000	2032.5	-.000228 -.000145
lit_dum*	.2028193	.010456	18.66	0.000	.698243	.182326 .223313
famsize	.0023332	.0018405	1.27	0.205	5.59145	-.001274 .00594
obs. P	.4871175					
pred. P	.4779256	(at x-bar)				

(*) dF/dx is for discrete change of dummy variable from 0 to 1
 z and P>|z| correspond to the test of the underlying coefficient being 0

```
. outreg2 using 1880pvals, ctitle(Model) bdec(4) tdec(4) rdec(4) alpha(.001,
.01, .05) addstat(Pseudo R2, e(r2_p)) addnote() word bracket ;
1880pvals.rtf
dir : seeout
```

end of do-file

```

. //This do file examines intergenerational human capital attainment.
. //It is meant to be used with the file "Intergen.dta"
:
: #delimit;
delimitter now ;
. //first, adults in 1900 who were non-HoH in 1880 and age<18. results
clustered on 1880 HH.
>
>
> dprobit lit1900 headlit1880 if cohort2==1 , cluster( a_Family_Group_ID ) ;

Iteration 0:   log pseudolikelihood = -206.98517
Iteration 1:   log pseudolikelihood = -203.59643
Iteration 2:   log pseudolikelihood = -203.54372
Iteration 3:   log pseudolikelihood = -203.54369

Probit regression, reporting marginal effects           Number of obs =   406
                                                       Wald chi2(1) =    5.87
                                                       Prob > chi2  = 0.0154
Log pseudolikelihood = -203.54369                    Pseudo R2    = 0.0166

               (Std. Err. adjusted for 204 clusters in a_Family_Group_ID)
-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+
lit1900 |          dF/dx      Robust          z   P>|z|    x-bar [   95% C.I.   ]
-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+
hea~1880*|   .1343202   .0442931    2.42  0.015   .157635   .047507   .221133
-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+
obs. P |   .7931034
pred. P |   .7982847   (at x-bar)
-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+
(*) dF/dx is for discrete change of dummy variable from 0 to 1
    z and P>|z| correspond to the test of the underlying coefficient being 0

. outreg2 using inter, bdec(2) tdec(2) rdec(2) alpha(.01, .05, .1)
addstat(Pseudo R2, e(r2_p)) addnote() word bracket replace ;
inter.rtf
dir : seeout

. dprobit lit1900 headlit1880 q1-q3 if cohort2==1 , cluster( a_Family_Group_ID
);

Iteration 0:   log pseudolikelihood = -206.98517
Iteration 1:   log pseudolikelihood = -200.86569
Iteration 2:   log pseudolikelihood = -200.79684
Iteration 3:   log pseudolikelihood = -200.79679

Probit regression, reporting marginal effects           Number of obs =   406
                                                       Wald chi2(4) =    9.18
                                                       Prob > chi2  = 0.0568
Log pseudolikelihood = -200.79679                    Pseudo R2    = 0.0299

               (Std. Err. adjusted for 204 clusters in a_Family_Group_ID)
-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+
lit1900 |          dF/dx      Robust          z   P>|z|    x-bar [   95% C.I.   ]
-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+
hea~1880*|   .1299909   .0459949    2.25  0.025   .157635   .039843   .220139
q1* |   -.2240152   .1284603   -1.97  0.049   .044335   -.475793   .027762
q2* |   -.0923151   .0654077   -1.50  0.135   .241379   -.220512   .035882
q3* |   -.0453572   .0502512   -0.92  0.360   .347291   -.143848   .053133
-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+
obs. P |   .7931034
pred. P |   .8009029   (at x-bar)
-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+
(*) dF/dx is for discrete change of dummy variable from 0 to 1
    z and P>|z| correspond to the test of the underlying coefficient being 0

. outreg2 using inter, bdec(2) tdec(2) rdec(2) alpha(.01, .05, .1)
addstat(Pseudo R2, e(r2_p)) addnote() word bracket append ;
inter.rtf

```


